

Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS & C.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Maine Farmer.

Our caution some weeks ago to the readers of the *Farmer* not to build great expectations for high prices of hay on the English market proves to have been well founded. That market is now altogether broken down by the heavy arrivals from different countries. However, holders of hay need not fear but fairly good prices here will be maintained for the present.

The New Hampshire Grange excursion to the World's Fair will leave Oct. 3d. The price for first class ticket for the round trip, including transfer in Chicago and room for seven days at a first class, fire-proof hotel, is \$35.40, with sleeper extra if wanted. The excursion promises to be a popular one. It will take members of the order and their friends.

Some of the papers are discussing the question, "Should a farmer work with his hired help?" Of course he should when his other duties do not command his time elsewhere. Still, a farmer carrying on operations on an extended scale should give a proper share of his time and attention to the business features of his farming. This is quite as important as labor. Hence, a farmer should not feel compelled to labor side of his men at all times. His duties are varied and his time should be put in where most called for.

Hoard's *Dairyman* in dilating on the value of succulent feed for dairy cows refers to "hay as another illustration of the same point," and goes on to say, "Feed it to cows when green and it will give wonderful results, but when it is dried half its best quality is lost." Not so, Mr. *Dairyman*. It is better not to state a great deal that is not true. The *Dairyman* ought to have remembered that elaborate experiments repeated have proved that grass fed green will produce no more of product than will the same dried and fed under like conditions.

Dr. Haskins says that for the past three years the Green Mountain grape has proved a perfect success in his garden. It is fully ripe by the middle of September, and according to his taste has not a fault as a first rate dessert grape, except a rather too weak adhesion of the fruit to the stem. Has any of the readers of the *Farmer* in this State fruited this grape the present year? If so, will they please report? There are so few varieties of grapes that can be relied upon to ripen their fruit in this State that any addition to the list should be known.

The estimate of the board of agriculture bulletin that the corn crop falls but fifteen per cent. below an average is hardly borne out at the canning factories. While the yield varies in different localities, yet nowhere can we learn of a full crop. The general average appears to be about half the usual yield, as shown by the records of cut corn at the factories. On the clay flats in York and Cumberland counties are many acres where the crop is a total failure, all growth having been stopped by drought with the corn about half grown. The condition of yellow corn does not essentially differ from that of sweet corn.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

"We are meeting with a grand success this year with our Fair," said an old acquaintance as we unexpectedly met him one day last week while his county fair was going on at full blast. "We had," he continued, as he exultingly gave utterance to his extreme gratification over the fact, "the largest attendance yesterday ever known in the history of the society." "What of your exhibition," rather ungraciously perhaps said we, as the question involuntarily arose in our mind, of what that vast crowd found of interest and value to them that would be a reward for their attendance. "O, well," said he hesitatingly, "the exhibition, well, I guess you better not inquire after that very closely," and he turned away with a quirk in his eye that told plainly enough that the attendance was the main feature they could boast over.

As we went on our way the question arose in the mind, what constitutes success as connected with our common cattle shows and fairs. Attendance is of importance inasmuch as it is through the money left at the gates that the expenses of running the exhibition are chiefly met. Without this money, this patronage, the society could not carry on its work. Hence it is that the managers are inclined to make the receipts their chief concern, and to look upon the attendance as the measure in full of their success.

Such a view, however, is narrow and adhered to sooner or later will cripple a society, and possibly break down its success entirely. The first and foremost effort should be to assemble an exhibition worthy of attention. There must be something to see and to entertain. It is too much to expect that people will continue to go to the fair only to find an empty chest and nothing to interest, admire or amuse.

Furthermore, the province of an organization of the kind is to encourage

and promote the industries represented. This is done by drawing out and placing on exhibition products of skill that others may be encouraged to greater effort, and that they may learn the methods and practices through which such results are secured. This cannot be accomplished without first the exhibits, and second the visitors. Hence a fair to be truly and continuously successful must have a creditable exhibition well attended. The two must go together in order to be set down a success.

OUR STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the close of another State Fair, the most valuable, if not the largest, in the history of the society, where there was gathered a greater variety of Maine's wonderful industries than has been shown, when, in spite of drought and a severe financial panic, the tables, floors, sheds and stalls were well filled with the fruit of the orchards, homes, mills, shops and factories, as well as the pick of the flocks and herds of the State, there goes up a call for an explanation why the financial results are not larger, and with this is assigned a reason which may or may not be valid. Whenever the society has been obliged to contend with unfavorable weather, men have stood ready to cry out that the State Fair is declining. When the weather has been favorable the croakers have been silent.

The State Society is the child of the State, aided by yearly appropriations, made up of members coming from every section, and by its charter, and subsequent acts of the legislature, bound to certain specific lines of operation. It was chartered to "foster agriculture and promote mechanics," and to-day those who have assisted in directing its course can point to a record unequalled in the history of any like society in the country, a record, clean, straightforward, and always in harmony with the best interests of Maine. The result is that the week of the State Fair is the vacation season with the industrial classes of Maine, and the State Fair grounds the spot towards which they naturally gravitate.

This condition could not have been possible had not public confidence in the character of the exhibitions and cleanliness of the surroundings been well established. That the officers have earnestly sought to keep free from objectionable features is universally admitted. That they may have erred by admitting negro dodgers and snake charmers, may reasonably be claimed, but these are minor evils when compared with the countless games of chance which are rigidly excluded.

Unfortunately, one factor in the successful management of a State Fair is beyond the control of the officers, and this it is, when present, produces the adverse criticism. Had the weather been as favorable the first week in September as the second, and had the factories and shops of Lewiston and Auburn been in full operation throughout the season, as in former years, so that operatives would have sought a vacation for a day, more people would have passed the gates than were ever admitted before. The State Fair this year was obliged each day to contend with dull, threatening weather or rain until after the trains were well on the way. Here is the one explanation for the falling off in attendance, and no one can prevent its recurrence next year. The question to be met by the Trustees is whether the best interests of the society will be served by devoting their energies to securing the fullest possible exhibits of Maine stock, products and industries, depending upon these and the races by Maine horses to interest, or introduce special races and outside novelties. In case the latter should be decided upon, the attraction must be one which will call out an attendance, in addition to what would otherwise be secured, sufficient to cover the extra expense.

The Trustees are wide awake men, alive to the best interests of the State, and conscious of the responsibility resting on their shoulders. The radical change made in the colt stakes and stake races the past year, insured a series of races equal to those seen on any half mile track. Already a still more decided step has been taken for 1894, and the assurance is that the results will be as gratifying. A complete exhibition, on the track, in the stables, stalls and pens, and throughout the halls, of the varied products of Maine's great industries should be the objective point of all the efforts put forth for another year, the purses so arranged that every Maine horse may have an opportunity to prove worth, and such other attractions added as will complete the round of amusements and add to the net cash balance at the close of the exhibition.

Since the above was written the *Lewiston Journal* has published a number of interviews, covering the same ground, wise, temperate, considerate, and which must be of value to the officers. They emphasize what is here emphasized, and fall short only because the parties judged by what was to be seen and did not know that the field of Maine's industries was thoroughly canvassed early in the season and pledges secured sufficient to utilize all the power and fill all possible space, and that when the panic struck, these pledges were very largely withdrawn while others, notably the electrical exhibits, failed at the last moment.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

The New England Fair at Worcester, held at the same time as ours at Lewiston, was a success as usual from beginning to finish. The horticultural display and dairy products fell off somewhat from former shows as they did at our State fair, and for the same reasons, but otherwise the exhibition was full throughout. It was admirably managed by the officers of the Worcester society, on whose grounds the exhibition was held. In moral influence a high standard was carried out, all games of chance and public pool selling being ruled from the grounds the same as was the case at Lewiston.

From President Needham's excellent opening address we make the following liberal extracts:

It is my pleasure and privilege to congratulate you upon the increasing prosperity and thrift of your organization.

It has been a matter of no small satisfaction that wherever our annual gatherings have been held, we have received a cordial and hearty welcome from the official authorities upon whose police regulations we have been obliged to depend, and in the same kindly spirit the local agricultural society has never failed to unite, without distrust or jealousy, in the execution of the plan set forth in our annual programme.

Called upon to make a list of positive advantages and benefits, with actual values in money placed against each advantage and benefit individually, it certainly would be a difficult task to establish a schedule. But the history of this society in its thirty years of vigorous life, bringing together from all parts of New England, for introduction and more intimate acquaintance, farmers, inventors, manufacturers, mechanics and public men, with the best products of their skill and study, in the object lessons of domestic animals and labor saving machinery, and the products of the same, to be utilized in the building up of domestic comforts in the home, establish without argument that this great expenditure, individually and collectively, has been wisely disbursed.

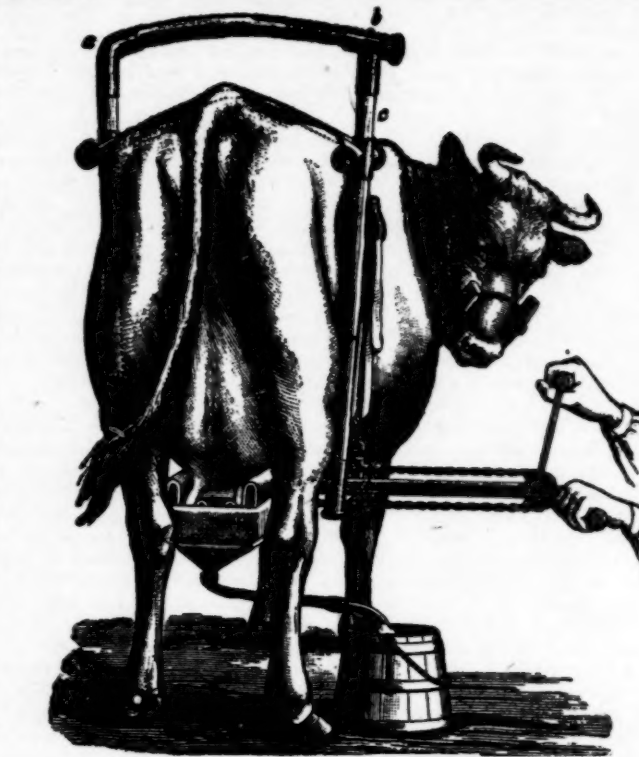
May we not point, with a manly felicity, to the universal recognition by the governments of the world of the importance of agriculture? What news item is more anxiously looked forward to during the season of seed time and harvest than the monthly crop report issued by the general government? The machinery in the mills moves, and the products of the mills find a market, as the harvest is above or below the normal. The greater and more abundant the harvest, the larger are the orders of the merchants, the more active and better paid are the operatives and mechanics.

We have only words of gratitude and love for those of our brethren in the same industries of life, who cultivate the prairie lands of the West. For us, New England still continues to meet our want. In a period of more than a hundred years no devastating cyclone has swept, at a moment's notice, whole communities, with their homes and results of accumulated industries, to an almost complete destruction, and no drought has intervened to impoverish entire States at the time of the harvest.

Of special interest to-day are the employments of agriculture. The operatives of the mills, the mechanics of the shops, by the tens of thousands, seek in vain for remunerative labor. The great lines of railway are paralyzed, and discharged employes are anxiously waiting to again fill the places made vacant by the universal stagnation of business. Reliable agencies give eight thousand, nine hundred and five business failures since the first day of January, 1893, against five thousand, one hundred and eighty three in the entire panic year of 1873. It would be accepted without argument that no considerable number of men engaged in the legitimate business of agriculture have their names enrolled in this list of bankruptcy. It will also be accepted without argument that these adverse and demoralizing conditions have to no extent been aided or hastened by agricultural laborers. The great nation, prostrated by the general adversity, sees a rift in the clouds of darkness and despondence broken only by favorable crop reports, gathered and issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Yes, you farmers of New England and the country have maintained your thrift and integrity by industry and economy, and from the results of your labor is to come back from foreign lands the vast treasures of gold which lavish expenditures and a mistaken idea of the ability to force upon other nations a local expropriation of the value of a silver currency, have necessitated exporting.

And yet, we are told farming does not pay, that it has no attractions for the young. Are we not ourselves largely responsible for this depreciation of the worth and value of the farmer's life? Are we ourselves not the most guilty by example and precept of creating a prejudice against industries natural and necessary to all of which always have and still continue to come all individual and national prosperity? Why do the father and mother in the development of early boyhood point to the prizes of life as



THE DANISH MILKING MACHINE.

though they could be secured only in the college diploma or the mill of a manufacturer or the counter of a merchant? How many mothers, as they stand drearily in the midst of a wearisome domestic labor, say to the growing daughter standing at her side, "Oh, I hope you will never have to work as I do!"

At the same time the farm has been earned and paid for and there are means in the surplus earnings to educate both boy and girl in harmony with the highest demands of modern social culture. Why not secure in the farm operations every mechanical device which has been established by general recognition to relieve human labor, inside as well as outside of the house? Why not use some of the surplus in securing other human hands to lighten the burden of the wife and mother? Why not use something better in manhood than the ingathering and hoarding of money or the prestige of temporary personal distinction? Why be lured by the ignis fatuus of college or social life, as though the one could make a man and the other secure happiness? The power of manhood, like the growth of the flower and the tree, is from within and not without, and the highest purpose of life is attained in the building up of a virtuous home and the rearing of useful children who shall help make it.

How many New England farmers have made large accumulations at the sacrifice of the health of a loving wife and opportunities for their own culture, which after the settlement of their estates has been a temptation to ruin rather than a help to good on the part of daintily cared-for children for whom an ambition for an easier life has been the parents' only care?

The fear of physical labor never contributed anything toward the making of a strong man, and yet it might be inferred from the dainty and care-taking manner of educating and bringing up our children and the deep solicitude which we manifest in providing for them an inheritance which will enable them to start their new lives in comparative luxury, that we regard physical labor as a stumbling block in the pathway of the young and are ready to make any sacrifices of comfort or health to remove it.

Pride is born of idleness, and individual decay has made deep inroads into the vital powers of developing youth when a prejudice against labor has found lodgment in the mind. To be ashamed to work in any manly calling is un-American. To estimate the value of a man by the accumulation of money is un-American. To establish any standard made by wealth, office or inheritance as of itself worthy to command respect or honor, is un-American.

Manhood, out of which shall be developed character, free from the taint and corrupting influences of ancestry or accidental birth or fortunate conditions in life, is the ideal which every American parent should hold up to stimulate the ambition of his child.

With our improved implements there is no agricultural labor half as exacting as the games of foot and baseball, or has a fraction of the attendant hazards of personal injury. All necessary labor is honorable and there is no labor more necessary than that of the farmer.

A New England home, as our fathers established it, and as our laws protect it, and as we see it in our every-day life, is the culmination and the result of thousands of years of civil and social conflict, and well commands the high place which statesmen, philosophers and poets have awarded to it. To retain and maintain that home in all its purity, simplicity and individuality by influencing our young people to consider the means by which it has been built up and sustained is a purpose worthy of the best efforts of this or any other organization. Ownership of land has been a cardinal feature in the development of our American character. A

small percentage of the young men who leave the farm for city life ever own a home. The majority live in boarding houses or possibly their earnings may be sufficient to allow them to rent a house or compartment and thus enable them the better to approximate the value of domestic life. But in either of these cases the opportunities for growth are exceedingly limited. At the best these conditions have no resemblance to a New England home.

If the native born desert the farm and farm life, shrink from labor as though it were a curse and not a blessing, and satisfy themselves by building baronial castles, the foundations of which rest upon the atmosphere, there will be other men, not native born, who, remembering their oppressions under less favorable governments, where no chances existed either for their ancestors or themselves to possess and own a home, will seize these neglected opportunities and populate our New England country with adopted citizens.

The land and the wealth of the land will go to the intelligent, industrious, persevering, economical laborer; and in a period of two more generations, unless a radical change is effected, our lauded titles will be largely in the keeping of men whose agricultural education was secured in foreign lands. Can we not do something to remove this blindness caused by the glitter of a superficial city life?

Can we not arouse parents to the great idea of the value of real men and women as distinguished from made-up folks who constitute what is known in city life as society?

Can we not picture the opportunities lost by leaving the farm home, where youthful manhood is recognized at its full value, and call a halt in the reckless rush to cities already over-crowded in every department of human industries? Does it mean nothing that the highways of life are at this moment strewn with disappointed men whose ambitions for gain and fame induced the perils of trade and speculation? Shall it be without significance that opportunities for service are largely what we make them, and that to be useful fills the highest niche ever erected in the temple of humanity.

Not that we would deny to youth the pastimes which furnish rest from hard and persistent study, but would the rather suggest that a portion of the relaxation could be as well, if not better, secured in some legitimate labor, while at the same time it yielded a visible compensation, would stimulate the inventive faculties of the mind and aid materially in laying the foundation for a better and stronger manhood. Neither would we have all country boys farmers or country girls farmers' wives, but would give them all opportunities for practical experience in those necessary labors from which come great material advantages.

We would remove all ignorant prejudice against every necessary human toil, and in its true light would present the industries of agriculture with their enormous underlying power for developing physical, intellectual and moral manhood, and the building up and maintaining of pure and attractive homes. Having done this, our New England agricultural society would have accomplished its highest mission. Let the judgment and the careful consideration of farmers' sons and daughters accomplish the rest.

Whoever holds up to youth the mere accumulation of wealth as a source of happiness; or whoever recognizes in positions of society or State, however exalted, the something that meets the want of the immortal spirit, will bring disappointment and distrust to misdirected ambition.

Our young people must be taught by precept and example, that life has a moral grandeur which so eclipses its material surroundings that their recognition should be as the very richest, valuable only as the most ephemeral help.

PITTSFORD FAIR.

The following is a complete list of premiums on stock and all exhibits:

Cut flowers, 1st premium, Mrs. Jasper Houdt.
Plants, 1st, Mrs. Augustin Thompson.
Quilts, 1st, Mrs. Wm. Reed; 2d, Miss Grace Keaton.
Worsted quilts, 1st, Mrs. Lill Bailey; 2d, Miss Sadie Allen.
Rugs, Mrs. Albert Allen.
Best rag rug, Mrs. David Matthews; 2d, Mrs. Willis Mansur.
Fancy articles, Mrs. Isaac Marston, 1st, one embroidered chair; Mrs. May Marston, crocheted lace, 1st premium; Mrs. Isaac Marston, one tidy; 1st, Miss Grace Blinn, one sofa pillow; 1st, Mrs. Lake Leighton, one hand-painted picture; 1st, Mrs. C. J. Cheney, one hand-painted plaque; 2d premium.
Best entire speed horse, Charles E. Peaslee, Alna, 1st; A. E. Marston, Pittston, 2d.
Best brood mare, A. E. Marston, 1st; C. J. Call, Dresden, 2d.
Two-year-old colts, Eben Brann, 1st.
Yearlings, M. F. Doyle, 1st.
Weanlings, A. E. Pittston, 1st.
Oxen, working, R. A. Marston, Pittston, 1st; Fred Williams, Pittston, 2d.
Steady, three-year-olds, Chas. Thayer, Pittston, 1st; Wm. Filmer, Alna, 2d.
Two-year-old, J. R. Mansur, 1st; John D. Hilton, Alna, 2d.
Three-year-old steers, R. A. Marston, 1st; Yearlings, Chas. E. Peaslee, 1st.
Calves, Lady Matthews, 1st.
Watched oxen, E. E. Brookins, Pittston, 1st; Herbert Thompson, 2d.
Three-year-old steers, Jas. Dunphy, Whitefield, 1st; Orin E. Bailey, 2d.
Town Team Oxen, Pittston, 17 yoke, 1st; Whitefield 8 yoke, 2d.
Steers, 3-year-old, Pittston, 8 yoke, 1st; D. C. Knight, 2d.
Bulls, thoroughbred Jersey, Chas. E. Bailey, Alna, 1st.
Grade Hereford, E. C. Jewett, Whitefield, 1st; C. E. Peaslee, grade Holstein, 2d.
Stock Cow, C. E. Peaslee, 1st; E. C. Jewett, 2d.
Milch Cows, Abner Marston, Pittston, 1st; D. C. Knight, 2d.
Three-year-old heifers, D. C. Knight, 1st.
Two-year-old heifers, W. N. Moody, Pittston, 1st; William Filmer, Alna, 2d.
Yearling heifers, Bert Marston, 1st; Frank Sullivan, 2d.
Fat cattle, Alton Fassett, Whitefield, 1st; David Longfellow, 2d.
Drawing cattle, 6 ft. John Crocker, 1st; 6 ft. 6 in. and 9 in. John Shea, 1st; under 6 ft. 6 in. G. R. Mansur, 1st.
Steers, 3 yrs old, Gilman Moody, Alna, 1st; Wm. Thompson, 2d.
Sweepstakes, Mrs. E. H. Lapham, 1st; Al. Winton, C. J. Cheney, 1st.
Corn, D. C. Knight, 1st; J. S. Houdt, Dresden, 2d.
Potatoes, C. J. Cheney, 1st; W. S. Blinn, 2d.
Turnips, W. S. Blinn, 1st; C. J. Cheney, 2d.
Onions, E. H. Reed, 1st; E. D. Tibbets, 2d.
Cucumbers, C. J. Cheney, 1st.
Early squash, E. D. Tibbets, 1st.
Pumpkins, C. E. Peaslee, 1st.
Citron, D. C. Knight, 1st.
Cauliflowers, James Hallett, 1st.
Apples—Golden Russet, E. D. Tibbets, 1st.
Peck's Pleasant, E. D. Tibbets, 1st.
Rhode Island Quince, E. D. Tibbets, 1st.
Raspberries, D. C. Knight, 1st.
The York Pippins, D. C. Knight, 1st; Wm. Reed, 2d.
Hurlburt, E. D. Tibbets, 1st.
Noyon Spys, E. D. Tibbets, 1st; D. C. Knight, 2d.
Twenty Quince, E. D. Tibbets, 1st; Wm. Reed, 2d.
Black Oxford, E. D. Tibbets, 1st.
Black Russet, D. C. Knight, 1st.
Ben Davis, D. C. Knight, 1st.
Wagner, D. C. Knight, 1st.
Seed, D. C. Knight, 1st.
Stark, D. C. Knight, 1st.
Sweet Greening, Wm. Reed, 1st.
Spilberdus Non-Such, Wm. Reed, 1st.

THE DANISH MILKING MACHINE.

Will cows ever be milked by a machine is a question often raised by dairymen. Our illustration this week shows the new Danish milking machine, invented by Mr. Jens Neilsen, and now on exhibition at the World's Fair, where it has been put to a practical trial. It is said to have been in use in some of the large Danish dairies. The following description is given by the inventor, of whom the patent was obtained:

"In this machine, all four teats are milked simultaneously by two pairs of elastic and feathering roller segments, having rocking, approaching and receding movements. The teats are squeezed from the upper ends, or roots, down to the bottoms. When one pair of the rocking segments approach each other, squeezing the two teats on the right side of the udder, the other pair of segments, on the left side, recede from each other, and vice versa. The operator turns a handle, situated on an arm's length from the right side of the cow, and connected with the main shaft by a flat link chain. The machine rests in a self-adjusting frame, suspended on the cow, and is not affected by any movements of the cow may make during the milking. The machine is put in place in a few seconds and removed simply by a turn of the hand. The milk flows through a funnel into the milk can, and the operator is thus able to see when the cow is milked clean, that is, when no more milk flows."

RESULTS OF SOUND TEACHING.

Elisha Briggs, a prominent farmer of Parkman gave us a call at the *Farmer* office State Fair Park. He has taken the *Farmer* for thirty-four years and is still warm in praise of its sound teaching on all matters. Mr. Briggs is well known as one of the enterprising farmers of his locality and as progressive in all his work. Formerly sheep were his specialty and his large flock was noted for its excellence. More recently a butter factory has been started in his town, owned and run by A. E. Briggs, and he decided to give it a part of his patronage. Finding the cows so profitable under his painstaking attention he has now given up the sheep entirely and is giving his full energies to the dairy. He is enthusiastic over the profits of the business as found in his own operations. His full herd of cows is now averaging a pound and a quarter of butter a day. A farmers' institute held by Mr. Gilbert a few years ago in his town, he says, has had a marked influence, and already been worth thousands of dollars to that community. It is gratifying to be thus assured that both the farmer and the institutes have been instrumental for the higher prosperity of the people for whom their efforts are put forth.

—Complaints of potatoes rotting are being made in Aroostook.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

—An Aroostook Potato Farm.—On the extensive farm of James Doyle of East Caribou there is one field of potatoes consisting of 45 acres. The rows are three-fourths of a mile long. Another piece contains five acres of potatoes. This year Mr. Doyle has cut 200 tons of good hay.

—About 2,000 barrels of potatoes were marketed in Houlton one day last week. The price paid was \$1.15 per barrel.

—A correspondent in Appleton writes: Our farmers are digging their potatoes. They are not rotting much. Early planted ones are yielding a fair crop, but those planted late are light. Apples will be scarce this fall, and we will predict they will be higher in price next winter than potatoes.

—Small shipments of potatoes are being sent forward from Eastport by the steamers of the International Co. each trip of late, the products of Perry farmers principally. In the Boston market the tubers are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel, with a liberal supply.

—One shelling of corn brought in to the Foxcroft cannery by W. W. Dunham, a young Foxcroft farmer, yielded 3,150 pounds. Large numbers of people visit the factory daily to witness the canning process.

The twenty-fourth annual cattle show and fair of the Bristol Farmers' Club and Agricultural Society will be held on the fair grounds at Bristol Mills, Oct. 3d, 4th and 5th. A novel feature at this fair will be a trial of strength between oxen and men, pound for pound; i. e. the oxen are to be weighed and any number of men whose individual weight will be the same as the oxen are to be selected by the committee on drawing and training, these men to draw against the oxen. Any oxen in the county of Lincoln can compete for these premiums. The men are to be residents of Bristol, Me. This drawing will be governed by the rules and regulations of the committee on drawing and training. The above amount is to be paid in two premiums, first, \$12.00, to oxen of 7 ft. and upwards, against any number of men weighing the same number of pounds; second, \$8.00, to oxen less than 7 ft. against any number of men weighing the same number of pounds.

A correspondent writes as follows concerning the way Mr. G. W. Spaulding, the well known North Anson gardener, was "taken in and done for" by a glitzy-tongued phosphate agent: I called on Mr. Spaulding one day and got the complete version. He has, as perhaps you remember, made a great success with the Stockbridge manure, using six tons last year. The "glitzy talking phosphate agent" used the valuation of \$51.12 put on a certain phosphate by the Experiment Station, to aid him in making the sale, the above valuation being given on page 17 of experiment station report for February for 1892. The goods sold were what were advertised quite largely last winter as a potato phosphate, a "new discovery." Mr. Spaulding took a carload of ten tons, used seven tons and sold the balance. His corn, nearly five acres, would not pay for harvesting. His potatoes, he told me, were about the same as they probably would have been without any fertilizer whatever, his soil being in good heart; but the corn seemed to have been injured a great deal, a large part of it being about a foot high, and looking as if it had been salted, as the paper says. "He had an acre of squashes, on which he put, as he says, two or three handfuls of the stuff over quite a large hill, and then covered it with six to eight inches of dirt before planting the seed. The squashes came up well, but soon stopped growing, and he would not get squashes enough to swear by. He spread the stuff broadcast on about a half acre for beans. The beans came up, but that is about all they did do, and, as Mr. Spaulding was intending to plow them under, some celery treated in the same way was an utter failure. Five hundred dollars will not cover Mr. Spaulding's loss, and he was feeling pretty blue. The three tons sold to his neighbors were used mostly on corn, and the results are the same as that planted by Mr. Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding used the stuff as he had used Stockbridge manure in former years. So much for the "new discovery." got up, as I was informed Mr. Ellis told one man, "to beat the Stockbridge goods."

—The Litchfield Farmers Club met Saturday and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: C. W. Spaulding, President; H. W. Maxwell Vice President; E. W. Varney Secretary; M. S. H. Rogers, Treasurer; W. M. Hatten, Marshal; G. M. Rogers, Assistant Secretary, and voted to hold their cattle show and fair on Oct. 3.

OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society held the last day of the fair the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John A. Roberts, President, Norway; David N. True, vice president, South Paris; A. C. T. King, secretary and treasurer, South Paris; Charles H. George, Hebron; Nathan W. Millett, Norway; J. Fred King, South Paris; Virgil P. De Coster, Buckfield; Francis P. Putnam, East Rumbout, trustees.

Ever since this wide awake society squared away and cut loose from all family and general tinctures, put every body on an equal and trusted to the single admissions, the advance has been steady and continuous. To-day one will find the grounds in fine order, buildings ample and everything complete for a fair second only to the State exhibitions. This has largely been due to the zeal and energy of certain officers, especially the faithful secretary, but credit must also be given to the people of Oxford county, who recognized and approved the change in the ticket system and gave the single admissions a fair trial. To-day there is no question as to the future of this society so long as the same energy is manifested. Free from the heavy burden attaching to membership privileges, every one who enters, contributes to the receipts as he or she participates in the satisfaction of the exhibition. To just this position should every society be brought, for it is the only one which will endure.

Maine Farmer.

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Alvord Grange Fair—At North Kennebunk, Oct. 4th and 5th, and the evening of the 5th.
Durham Agricultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 29th and 30th.
East Edgemoor Farmers' Club—At East Edgemoor, Sept. 27th and 28th.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Farmington, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
Kennebec County Agricultural Society—At Readfield, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
Lincoln County Agricultural Society—At Danabrook, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
North Knox Agricultural Society—At Union, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
North Oxford Agricultural Society—At Andover, Sept. 27th and 28th.
Shapleigh and Acton Agricultural Society—At Acton, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Waldo County Agricultural Society—At Bellevue, Sept. 26th and 27th.
Washington County Agricultural Society—At Fenwick, Oct. 3d and 4th.
Washington Central Agricultural Society—At Machias, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
West Oxford Agricultural Society—At Fryburg, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
West Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Exeter, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR AT GORHAM.

Good judges say that the stock exhibit this year beats that of the State fair. I. S. Johnson, superintendent of stock is largely responsible for the number and quality of the exhibit; having devoted several months to a tour among the farmers of the county and urged them to send their stock to the fair.

The trial of strength of draft oxen, 6 ft. 10 in. and under 6 ft. 2 in. in girth drew a big crowd. The best consisted of pulling 5600 pounds of stone on a drag the greatest distance in five minutes. Some yokes seemed possessed to pull in a circle, much to the amusement of the audience, while others settled down to business and pulled the load several feet. This proceeding was watched with a great deal of interest by the farmers and many were the ejaculations of praise as each contestant made the attempt. Oscar Deering of Buxton won first prize, and J. N. Newcomb of Gorham, second.

The trial of strength of draft oxen, 7 ft. and 2 in. in girth came off. The weight of drag was 5150 pounds. Oscar Deering was the winner; distance, 267 ft. 10 in. Samuel Garland of Gorham has on exhibition in the hall a \$1.00 bill dated 1800 payable at No. 18 Union wharf, Portland, a \$2.00 bill on the Thomas Bank, Norwalk, Conn., a \$5.00 bill on the Farmer's Exchange Bank, Gloucester, and a \$10.00 bill on the Gloucester Bank, Pittsburg, which attract a great deal of attention.

Mr. Johnson of Gorham had a finely decorated hayrack loaded with produce which was surrounded by an admiring crowd every moment.

As the grand avalanche of prize animals moved around the ring, the visitors had a grand opportunity to see the entire exhibit in this department, and many were the expressions of commendation as the cavalcade passed. The parade was a great success and reflects credit upon those in charge.

Best bull of any breed, B. Thombs, Gorham, 1st and 2d.
Draft horses, double, over 1200 lbs. O. L. Knowles, Woodford, 1st and 2d; M. W. Hatch, Cape Elizabeth, 3d.
Draft horses, single, over 1200 lbs. C. L. Robinson, Scarborough Beach, 1st; G. W. Chapman, Scarborough Lake, 2d.
Mares with foal, F. Barrett, Deering, 1st; Alvin Moulton, No. Scarborough, 2d.
Best sucking calfs, J. F. Barrett, Deering, 1st; Alvin Moulton, No. Scarborough, 2d.
Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, fowls, F. C. Harding, Gorham, 1st; H. S. Usher, Bonny Eagle, 2d.
Chickens, F. C. Harding, 1st and 2d.
Geese, F. C. Harding, 1st and 2d.
Silver Spangled Polish, Sherman Bros, 1st and 2d on fowl and chicks.
Turkeys, J. F. Barrett, Deering, 1st; A. L. Fenderson, So. Buxton, 2d.
Ducks, A. L. Fenderson, 1st and 2d.
Light Brahmas, H. S. Usher, 1st on fowl and chicks; J. S. Roberts, No. Windham, 2d on fowl; H. F. Butler, No. Scarborough, 3d on chicks.
Dark Brahmas, H. F. Butler, 1st on fowl and 1st and 2d on chicks.
Poultry specialties: Best exhibit made by any one, H. S. Usher, Bonny Eagle, 1st; Sherman Bros, No. Scarborough, 2d.
Special, Pratt Fowl Co.: 10 best pair of fowl on exhibition, Sherman Bros, 1st; John S. Roberts, No. Windham, 2d.
Maine State Poultry Association: Best two Plymouth Rock, Frank C. Harding, Gorham, 1st; H. S. Usher, 2d.
Maine State Poultry Association: Best two light Brahmas fowls, H. S. Usher, 1st; John S. Roberts, No. Windham, 2d.
Maine State Poultry Association, special: best two Indian Game, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

TERMS.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Somerset county.
Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in Aroostook county.

It speaks volumes for the enterprise of
the business men of Bangor when in
spite of hard times they are able to bring
into their city three times a week one
thousand dollars in English gold in re-
turn for Maine pulp shipped to German
paper mills. A little more of such hus-
tling would open the door for others.

New counterfeit silver certificates of
denominations \$2 and \$5 are about.
Banks have issued the following de-
scription of the \$5 counterfeits, which
are the most numerous: Small colored
seal, which is excellent both in color and
execution; color, treasury number also
good, but figures irregular. Portrait of
General Grant poorly engraved and not
eaten appearance. Most of the money
in the pocket of the newspaper man has a
moth eaten appearance but others should
be warned to look sharp for the genuine
article.

Tuesday, Oct. 3, occurs the formal
opening of what is to be the best mile
track in the country at Rigby Park.
Already over \$90,000 have been ex-
pended and everything in first-
class order. The races advertised
for the four days, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and
6, will call out the fastest horses
in the East and many from the middle
States. Nelson is to start to beat the
world's record and every attraction is
offered to insure a complete round of
amusements, and rare good racing. Spec-
tators all along the Maine Central.

If the managers of county and local
fairs expect to retain the good will of
the public, and especially if they are to
continue to receive financial aid from the
State, a stop must be put to the shell
game and all like gambling schemes.
The excuse that the society stands in
need of the blood money so readily paid
by these fakirs for privileges is an out-
rage upon the public. While we have
no sympathy for the man who loses,
every respectable man will insist upon
these objectionable features being cleaned
out and a stop put to their practices.
Make the grounds clean for the people
of Maine, and not places of resort for the
gamblers of other States.

The fall schedule of the Maine Cen-
tral will go into effect on Sept. 24, when
the time table will be changed. It is un-
derstood that the trains will be run
practically the same as last winter, with
this noticeable change that in point of
comfort and elegance they will surpass
anything in the history of this progres-
sive corporation. When riding in vesti-
bule trains, where everything that
science and art can suggest is placed at
the disposal of the traveler, a measure
of obligation should be kept in mind.
By and through this careful oversight
and attention to the safety and comfort
of the public, the Maine Central officials
have protected from accident and insured
all that is possible to the traveler. Such
service should not go unrewarded.

The complications attending the shoe
business in Auburn have assumed seri-
ous proportions. Looking from the
outside it seems as though both parties
were at fault. There is no question but
the margin of profits have been so re-
duced by reason of the "pinch" that
manufacturers have been doing a busi-
ness at little or no profit. Increased in-
terest on borrowed capital, and every
man must hire more or less, cuts directly
into the profits of his output. On the
other hand a contract made for one year
cannot be broken at the pleasure of either
party.

Arbitration, which should recognize
the rights of both, is the one path out of
the difficulty. One fact is certain, that
the shops and mills must be in operation
in order for operatives to gain a liveli-
hood, and so long as the margin on work
done is on the wrong side manufactur-
ers have the right either to close their
places of business or ask concessions of
their employees. The equities of the
case should be considered by all.

The worth of the State Fairs as an
avenue by which the manufacturer may
reach the public, through an attractive
arranging of his products, is not appre-
ciated as it should be. Probably one of
the most valuable industrial exhibits
made at Lewiston, and surely one where
rare good taste in arrangement was man-
ifest was that of Morse and Co., Bangor,
—mantels, tiling, wood carving, etc.
The result is that already the firm re-
ports a large number of orders booked
while at the State Fair, and many more
promised. Often the indirect results
following an exhibition of this kind are
as profitable as the immediate and di-
rect. The same may be said of the chair
exhibit made by the Bethel Chair Co.
To the great majority this also was a
revelation, as but few knew of the qual-
ity or variety of work done by this State
company, and home-made goods will be
called for more generally than before.
The effort of the officers to make this
yearly exhibition strong in its industrial
features cannot be too highly commended,
and the hearty cooperation of manu-
facturers would make this department
one of immense value to the State, and
call visitors from all portions of New
England. The best way to add to the
appreciation of the State of Maine is to
make plain the variety and value of its
varied industries. This would insure a
healthy, enduring boom, adding to our
wealth, our population and our influence.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR MAINE.

The phenomenal success attending the
work done by the Bath Iron Works has
already given this company a world wide
reputation. Led by Gen. Hyde it has been
clearly demonstrated that iron ships can
be built in Maine as cheaply as elsewhere
and out of the skill and thoroughness in
construction increased speed is secured.
The speed trial of the new gunboat Cas-
tine, last Friday, was a wonderful
triumph for her builders. The actual
time of the Machias, the sister boat to
the Castine, in her recent speed trial was
15.17 knots, and corrected speed 15.464.
The actual speed of the Castine is 16.42
knots, and her corrected speed 16.032,
entitling her builders to the hand-
some bonus of \$60,000. Her con-
tract price was \$318,000, with a bonus
of \$5000 for each quarter of a knot speed
developed over 13 knots an hour.

The trial was without an accident of
any kind, and Commodore Walker and
Gen. Hyde express themselves as highly
gratified at its success. She has proved
to be the fastest vessel in her class.

The start from New London was made
at 10.40 A. M., proceeding direct-
ly to the course, over which the speed
trial was to be made. Government tugs
Irawana, Nina and Fortune, cruiser Vesu-
vius, and the dispatch boat Dolphin, left
the harbor early in the morning to take
their positions on the course as stake
boats.

The start from New London was made
in a misty rain, wind south-southwest,
and the prospects seemed rather unfavor-
able for good weather. A light fog
hung over the sound, but that gradually
lifted and by 11.30 there was no doubt
that the trial would be made under rea-
sonably good conditions. At 12 the wind
shifted to west-southwest.

The board of naval inspectors had re-
ported on the Castine and consisted of
Commodore J. G. Walker, Capt. E. O.
Mathews, Chief Engineers T. J. Whit-
taker and J. Entwistle, Commanders P.
H. Coper and Samuel Belden, Lieut-
enant Commander J. N. Hemphill, Lieutenants
R. G. Davenport and L. I. Resmay. The
latter was secretary of the board and
Chief Engineer Herscheltman and Naval
Constructor S. W. Armistead, with nine
assistant engineers were assigned vari-
ous duties in connection with the speed
trial.

The Bath Iron works were represented
on board by the officers of the company,
Gen. T. W. Hyde, Supt. C. R. Oliver, En-
gineer C. E. Hyde and T. E. Hyde super-
intendent of the engine department
and officers in command of the Castine,
Capt. C. O. Oliver, Mate E. C. Reed,
Pilot Frank Dingley and Chief Engineer
Samuel Hinchey. Quite a list of guests
of Gen. Hyde were on board, including
the following from Maine: Dr. R. D.
Bibber, Albert C. Moses, John W. Ballou,
R. P. Eaton, Gilbert H. Shaw, Col. Frank
Hayden, Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover
and Assistant N. A. Tunkins, R. G. Don-
nell, A. F. Snow, J. E. Andrews, David
R. Wyllie and Charles H. McClellan. Al-
so on board were Col. A. C. Tyler, Wash-
ington, Wm. A. Slater of Norwich, Wm.
Fletcher and Stephenson Taylor, New
York, and W. E. Bryant, Boston.

The total time for the 60 miles was 3
hours, 39 minutes, 7.8-10 seconds.
As she passed the last stake boat hats
were waved in the air and the cheers of
the guests and crew resounded through
the ship. At the dinner that followed
toasts were drunk and there were con-
gratulations on all sides over her splen-
did achievement.

Gen. Hyde, the manager of the Bath Iron
Works, received the following telegram
from the Governor of Maine Saturday:

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 16.
Gen. Thos. W. Hyde, New London:
I express the sentiment of the entire
people of Maine in tendering you my
heartiest congratulations upon the splen-
did record made yesterday at New Lon-
don by the gunboat Castine. It was a
great triumph for yourself, for the offi-
cers of the Castine and for all the men
employed in her construction, and em-
phasizes Maine's prominence in building
up the American navy and the skill of
her mechanics.

HENRY B. CLEVELAND, Governor.
The Castine left New London for
Bath Saturday, and in about five weeks
will be ready to be turned over to the
government. The board of naval in-
spectors disbanded immediately after the
work of correcting the time was com-
pleted.

The ram Katadin, now in course of
construction at the Bath Iron Works,
will be ready for trial inside of a year.
Mr. Nathan Stevens of Dixmont may be
counted among the smart old men of
the State. He is 82 years of age and with
the aid of a boy carries on a 30-acre farm,
keeps two horses, a number of cows and
young stock, a large flock of sheep, etc.
He cut 25 tons of hay this year. He was
never sick a day in his life, and never
took any medicine; never used liquor or
tobacco in any form and has a perfect set
of teeth. He has two sons, Amos F.
Stevens of East Dixmont and Herbert L.
Stevens of Belfast. When he visited the
latter a short time ago he remarked that
there had been a good many changes in
Belfast since he was there before—in 1832.

The good news comes from the great
business centres that reports from all
parts of New England where manufac-
turing is carried on to-day are of the
most encouraging character. Idle mills
are reported as starting up in all direc-
tions, and with but few exceptions there
has been no cut down in prices. A feel-
ing of confidence is taking the place of
the panicky sentiment that has prevailed
during the past few weeks.

Delaware peach farmers at least have
small reason to complain of hard times.
The crop is estimated at five million
bushels. Supposing it nets fifty cents a
basket, that would be the tidy sum of
\$2,500,000 for the producers. Just wait
until the returns are in from the Aroos-
took potato fields and then these peaches
will look sickly.

The advertisement of Mr. C. H. Nason,
which should be read by all, only states
a fact which will be recognized at once
by a visit to this well known clothing es-
tablishment.

The new City Hall building at Spo-
kann Wash., was burned Wednesday
afternoon. Three tinners at work on the
roof are reported burned to death. Loss
\$75,000.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Meetings Addressed by National Master
Brigham.

The State has been favored the past
week with a brief visit from National
Master Brigham who is and will always
be a welcome visitor. Public meetings
were held in York, Oxford, Kennebec,
Penobscot and Knox counties which were
fairly well attended and full of enthu-
siasm. This must be the case as it is in
these sections that the order is strongest
and patrons most active.

It is to be regretted that the visits of
National Master could not have been ex-
tended over every county in the State, and
there is no question but the patrons in
the next State Grange would have just-
ified the outlay. The weak Grange in
Washington or Franklin counties is as
much entitled to such a visit and arous-
ing as Bro. Brigham would insure as the
self-sustaining portions of the State,
while the possible good would be far
greater. An active, aggressive, earnest
campaign is what the order needs in
Maine, just such an one as would have
been started had our National Master
gone through the State. His wise coun-
sels, and earnest manner would have
carried conviction and provoked enthu-
siasm.

At Waterville on Friday, he with State
Master Hunt who accompanied him, ad-
dressed an audience composed of the
leading patrons of Somerset and Kenne-
bec.

The meeting was called to order at
10.30 by Bro. Hunt, who made a few re-
marks, then introduced Mr. J. H. Brigh-
am, Master of the National Grange, as
the speaker of the day.

He said in substance that the agricul-
tural interests of the country were the
main artery which supplies the life blood
to all industries all over the land.
"Banks may fail, manufacturers close the
doors of their factories, railroads and other
transportation facilities be com-
pletely blotted out, and still the country
will not be hopelessly ruined; but if the agri-
cultural interests were destroyed, all
other interests would be at once at a
standstill.

Then comes the question "How can
the farmer make the best of his advan-
tages?" the answer is in one word, organi-
zation. Meetings must be held for ex-
change of ideas and social intercourse.

Where a few years ago little industries
were to be seen among the hills and
vales, all over New England, now we
see mammoth manufacturing employ-
ing an army of men and the smaller ones
sold or idle. This is the result of or-
ganization of the energies and capital of
the country. They who should the
farmer be behind his brother man?

"Remember I am finding no fault be-
cause other powers of industry cooperate,
but I do assert that the agricultur-
ist should not be behind in doing a like
thing.

"No order in existence to-day can do
so much or go so far in this direction as
the grand old farmers' order—the Pat-
rons of Husbandry.

I wonder that there are so many of
our farmers whose names are not on our
roll books and who look forward to the
meeting of the Grange as a time when
they can clasp the hand of a friend and
learn something from him which will
help them in the pursuits of their call-
ing."

The meeting was full of interest and
enthusiasm and a great benefit to all
present.

Quite a large number of the members
of the Patrons of Husbandry went to
Etna Thursday to attend a public meet-
ing of the order.

The meetings were held in the grove
and there were some 600 present. In the
forenoon addresses were delivered by
Master Hunt, and Prof. W. E. Rogers
of the Maine State College. Both
were able and interesting, and were
listened to with the closest and most
undivided attention by the auditors.

After a substantial and bounteous din-
ner had been partaken of, another meet-
ing was held at the same place and the
people had the pleasure of listening to
National Master Brigham, who spoke
upon the influence of the Grange for
good, what it had accomplished, what it
proposed to do, what its principles are, etc.

During both the forenoon and after-
noon meetings there was singing led by
the Grange choir, and it was a pleasing
exercise of the programme heartily par-
ticipated in. The weather was of the
best for the out of door meetings and
the conditions were well appreciated.
The afternoon trains were taken on the
return and those who went by carriage
left after the close of the programme.

GRANGE NEWS AND NOTES.

Somerset Pomona at Bingham.

The regular September meeting was
held with Bingham Grange. Representa-
tives were present from Somerset,
Kennebec, and Madison. The Pomona
Valley, Solon, New Portland and Bingham
Granges. Worthy Master Ansel
Holway, presided. S. T. Goodrich, in
behalf of Bingham Grange, gave a cor-
dial welcome to the Pomona. L. H.
Moulton of New Portland Grange re-
sponded to the address of welcome.
Reports from the subordinate Granges
show that the order is greatly prospering
in the county. Stark Grange is about
to be reorganized under favorable
auspices. The Lecturer's programme
consisted of select reading by Mrs. E. R.
Baker; the reading of the declaration of
purposes by Worthy Lecturer Danforth;
recited songs by the choir; and the
discussion of the question, "Is private
dairying as now conducted more profit-
able than sheep husbandry or the pro-
duction of beef?" The speakers were
T. F. Houghton, David Whipple, Edgar
Milley, T. F. Boothby, James Smith, S.
F. Emerson and Ansel Holway. The
speakers were strongly in favor of dairying
as the best hold for the farmers of this
section, and believe that wherever
possible practical cooperation should take
the place of private dairying. Bingham
Grange is the second Grange in the
county in numbers and gave the Pomona
a generous welcome. Next meeting
with St. Albans Grange, Tuesday, Oct.
10th.

From the frequency with which train
robbers overcome engineers, train-men
and express messengers' position is
getting to be one attractive as well as
extremely profitable. At a distance it
looks as though somebody showed
criminal carelessness and threw away
their manhood in their anxiety to hide.

A MAD RACE.

Nothing better illustrates the greed of
human nature than the efforts put forth
to get something for nothing. The
opening of public lands has always been,
and probably will always be attended
with the same inhuman and disgraceful
scenes.

At 12 o'clock Saturday, the 16th, the
bars that so long closed six million acres
of public land in the Cherokee strip were
knocked down and over one hundred
thousand men and women joined in the
mad rush for land. Men who had the
fastest horses rode like the wind from
the border, only to find other men with
sorrow looking animals ahead of them.
Fast teams carrying anxious home-
steaders were driven at breakneck speed,
only to find men on the land who had
gone in ahead. Every precaution had
been taken to keep out the "sooner" ele-
ment and yet that same element, profit-
ing by former experiences, had cap-
tured the land. All night the rumble of
teams could be heard as they moved out
to the strip.

At the depots the men stood in line at
the ticket office awaiting the slow move-
ments of the ticket sellers. The great
jam, however, was at Orlando, where
there were gathered 20,000 citizens, all
anxious for the time to come when they
could start on the ten mile race. From
an elevation at Orlando the line could
be seen for a distance of eight miles east
and ten miles west. In each direction
the line curved until they appeared
but black ribbon outlined on the gray
surface about them. Half a dozen times
someone would about the hour of noon
and from 50 to 100 horsemen would draw
out of line, only to be driven back by
the cavalrymen patrolling the strip in
front of the impatient throng. At last a
puff of smoke was seen out on the plains
to the north and soon there was a dull
report of a cannon. A dozen carbines
along the line were fired in response to
the signal and the line was broken.
Darting out at breakneck speed the rac-
ers soon dotted the plains in every di-
rection.

The first train of twelve cars pulled
across the line at noon, crowded as a
train was never crowded before.
Following this train at an interval of
only two or three minutes went another
and another until the last, consisting of
flat and coal cars, all crowded, had pulled
across the line.

The run to Perry was made in three
quarters of an hour. Before the train
stopped the men began climbing out of
the windows and jumping from the plat-
forms.

The scenes enacted at Guthrie beg-
gar all description. People fought like
animals to get aboard the trains to get
into the Cherokee strip and hundreds
were injured, some fatally. A mighty
shout went up as the first train moved
out over the prairie, followed by a sec-
ond, third, fourth and fifth. Those on
the first trains secured some business
lots and those on the second some resi-
dence lots in the outskirts, but the 7,000
in the other trains got nothing.

All the claims in the Cherokee strip
are held by "sooners" and innumerable
contests are the result.
All along the line are strung wrecked
vehicles and many injured people are be-
ing brought into Orlando and other
towns along the line.

A FEARFUL BATTLE.

A fearful battle occurred on the fair
grounds in Ellsworth, on Thursday of
last week, as a result of which R. S.
Jones, a well-to-do farmer, is now lying
high unto death, while J. E. Bunker, Jr.,
the man whose courage and giant strength
averted his immediate death, is lame
and bruised, and seemingly unconscious of
the fact that he has proved himself a hero.

Mr. Jones is the owner of a handsome
bull which he had placed on exhibition
at the fair, and which attracted much of
the attention of the farmers. Tuesday
he was leading the animal about the en-
closure for exercise, while a crowd look-
ed on from across the fence and admired
the magnificent specimen of the genus
bos.

Suddenly the bull turned, and with
fixed lowered and sharp pointed horns
fixed for battle charged on its keeper.
The horns sank deep in Mr. Jones' flesh,
and with a cry for help he went down
under the hoofs of the infuriated brute.
Again and again were the cruel horns
thrust deep into Mr. Jones' body, and
again and again did the sharp hoofs
crush and mangle him. The crowd stood
transfixed with fright and horror.

Then a figure forced its way through
the motionless throng and vaulted high
over the fence. The bull saw the new-
comer and prepared to charge upon him.
The sharp horns were soon clutched in
the vice grip of Bunker's hands, and
then over Jones' prostrate form the most
desperate wrestling match ever witnessed
in this section was held. By a quick
move the bull's head was turned back,
and with a thrust the big body fell upon
its back. Then the bull became more
desperate. How Bunker escaped being
killed by the angry thrashing of the
heavy hoofs is a mystery to those who
witnessed it.

The bull was getting the best of the
fight. Bunker called for somebody to
remove Mr. Jones, who lay unconscious
where the bull had thrown him. Some
one started to obey, when with a lurch
the bull broke Bunker's hold and re-
gained its feet.

It charged on Bunker again. Again
Bunker's hands encircled its horns and
again the brute's neck was twisted and it
fell over on its side.
"This cowled the beast. It had met its
match, and it lay panting and bellying
on the ground with Bunker's grip still
fastened on its horns and Bunker's
weight holding its ugly head close to the
earth.

Then help came. They bound the bull
and removed the battered form of Mr.
Jones to a house near by. A physician
was summoned. He pronounced Mr.
Jones' injuries to be of a very serious
nature.

The 25th reunion of the Fourth Maine
Regiment and Second Maine Battery was
held at Rockland the 15th, with the
largest attendance ever recorded. The
soldiers were the guests of Gen. Davis
Tilton, in the morning proceeding to
Hurricane Isle, by steamer Gov. Bod-
well, where a mammoth clam bake was
enjoyed, followed by speeches. Those
officers were elected: President, Capt.
William N. Ulmer; Vice Presidents,
William H. Simmons, George H. Thomas;
Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Ander-
son, all of Rockland.

Returning to Rockland, a campfire was
held in the evening in Grand Army hall,
with speeches by Mayor Knight, Gen.
Tilton, Gen. J. P. Cilley, Col. Elijah
Walker of Somerville, and others.

FIELD DAY AT MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

The success of the first field day at the
State College was such that it was
unanimously voted to hold another this
year. Fortunately, for those who will
attend, the date was delayed until now,
and is fixed for Wednesday the 27th.
This will give all an opportunity to see
and hear the new President. What we
want to urge upon the readers of the
Farmer is that they make plans to attend
this gathering, not alone to look over the
institution, see the officers, and meet old
friends, but go with the thought of
measuring the worth, the attractions, the
opportunities there for your boys and
girls to receive a practical education—
one which will best fit for the active
duties of a business life, whether on the
farm, in the shop, mill, laboratory or of-
fice. The buildings and grounds will all
be open, the officers ready to receive,
and more than willing to be interviewed.
As the State Institution, having for its
prime object the preparation of young
men and women for active agricultural,
mechanical and scientific duties, it needs
only their presence to complete its
success. We can assure all of a
hearty welcome, and feel certain that
a day spent on the grounds, and in the
buildings, will be of benefit to every
individual. Go, and as you go, take the
young people with you, that they may
see something of the thoroughness of the
work accomplished, and the methods
employed. There should be at least five
thousand people on the grounds at
Orono, Sept. 27th. Round trip tickets,
for one fare, will be sold at all stations
in Maine on the Maine Central, and the
Bangor & Aroostook Railroads, good to
return on the 27th and 28th. Beans,
bread, fruit and coffee will be served for
refreshments. For anything further vis-
itors will depend upon their lunch baskets.
Those who expect to attend this
meeting will confer a favor by notifying
Prof. Walter Valentine, Orono, Me.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS.

Successful Exhibitors From the Pine Tree
State.

Findings of the juries of awards in the
Department of Marine Transportation at
the World's Fair, have been made pub-
lic. In all, 172 exhibitors were medaled,
and 22 foreign countries, 16 States, and
the District of Columbia sent successful
exhibits. Uncle Sam won three of his
own medals on the strength of the charts
and models sent to the Exposition by
Treasury, War and Navy Departments.
American exhibitors carried off more
than half the prizes. Great Britain leads
the foreigners, with 22, and Germany
follows close behind with 17. Follow-
ing is a complete list of medal winners
from Maine:

Thomas Laughlin & Co., Portland,
screw steamer and folding anchor.
Bath Iron Works, Bath, windlass, cap-
stans and steamers.
Board of World's Fair Managers, Au-
gusta, historical guns and flag.
Carlton, Norwood & Co., Rockport,
model of ship Frederick Billings.
Bath Iron Works, model of ship Young
Mechanic.

Osgood & Co., Waldoboro, model of
schooner Governor Ames.
James Porter, Freeport, model of
schooner Dash.
William Rogers, Bath, model of ship
Governor Robie.

B. N. Morris, Vezie, canvas canoes
and boats.
E. H. Gerrish, Bangor, canvas canoes.
New England Company, Bath, models
of steamers and steam yachts.
Morse & Co., Bath, model of steamer
and barge.

G. H. Richmond, Richmond, model of ship
Ocean Chief.
Giles Loring, Yarmouth, model of
bark Onaway.
Mr. Metcalf, Damariscotta, models of
three ships.

Both McDonald, Bath, model of ship
Henry B. Hyde.
C. V. Minott, Phippsburg, model of
ship St. Mary.

After months of trouble with the
prisoners at Charlestown, Mass., the new
warden has mapped out a different
course of treatment. Finding an old law
authorizing the act he has selected from
among what is termed the habitual crim-
inal list, William F. Hazzard, who has
served five years of a 25-year sentence
and he was given his freedom Saturday
morning.

He went away from the prison on pa-
role, something which has never before
been granted in Massachusetts to an in-
mate of the State prison, and his free-
dom depends upon the manner in which
he complies with the conditions on
which the parole is granted.

These are, first, that he shall not here-
after lead an idle and dissolute life;
second that he shall not visit any bar-
room, gambling house or house of ill
fame, or associate with persons of bad
character; third, that he shall not vi-
olate any laws of the commonwealth, but
shall hereafter lead an upright, industri-
ous and law-abiding life.

Should he violate any of these condi-
tions he will be immediately taken back
to Charlestown, and there confined until
the last day of the 25 years' sentence has
expired. During the five years he has
been an exemplary convict giving no
cause for a reprimand and the experi-
ment is tried with the hope that it may
induce a conformity to the rules of the
prison and lead to the reformation of
convicts.

An enthusiastic correspondent in
Aroostook county writes: "New Sweden
is a good town to live in. We have three
large churches, with two ordained pas-
tors and two laymen. There is no doc-
tor or lawyer in town. Our sister vil-
lage, Caribou, however, is well supplied
with these professional men. We have a
good, commodious town hall, six school-
houses, and four general merchandise
stores. Our taxes are always paid in
full, and there is no town indebtedness.
The roads, too, in this town, are in good
shape. We want good settlers, and to
all such a hearty welcome will be ex-
tended."

Hon. Wm. W. Cross, one of Bridgton's
foremost citizens, died Tuesday, in his
70th year. He had been Selectman,
member of the Maine House and Senate,
Trial Justice for thirty years, and had
filled other positions.

CITY NEWS.

—Prof. Fred B. Cook, the new sub-
principal at the Cony high school, has
secured rooms at the Misses Keegan's.
—The proprietors of Hotel North are
building a good sized balcony over the
sidewalk in front of the hotel. It must
be a decided acquisition.

—Two of the privates in the ordnance
detachment at the Kennebec Arsenal de-
serted Sunday night. As they have but
30 cents, they are probably doing the
tramp act in three parts daily.

—The suburban schools are all in
operation, under exceptionally good
auspices. They have all been visited by
the school committee, who are very much
pleased with their condition.

—Very wisely, in these days of tramps,
Hon. John L. Stevens has placed the life
service, presented by his Hawaiian
friends, in one of the bank vaults of Au-
gusta for security against burglars.

—Only one case of a contagious dis-
ease and that typhoid fever, has been re-
ported to Health Officer Dr. H. J. Fred-
erick since the similar case of the late J.
Fred Libby, who died July 28.

—Miss Louise Bradbury in Wm. R.
Smith grammar school, and a pupil of
Miss Elliott, won the special premium
offered by Sec'y. Twitchell at the State
Fair for best exhibit in free hand draw-
ing by grammar school scholar.

—As cool weather approaches the work
of finishing the large number of new
houses, now under construction in our
city is being pushed rapidly. When the
year's record is made it will be one of
credit.

—Carpenters are rushing the work of
building a stately about

Items of Maine News.

Keene Brothers of Brighton, have filed their voluntary petition in insolvency.

Horatio M. Sawyer has been appointed postmaster at North Gray, vice Fred McDonald.

Henry Hines, Lewiston, aged forty-three years, a well known business man, died suddenly Monday of inflammation of the bowels.

Mrs. Lena Pierce Frederick, has by her will made a liberal provision for the erection of a public school building in Belfast, her native city.

It is said that Beane & Clifford, the Lewiston contractors who are erecting the new city hall, Bangor, will clear a sum of \$20,000 from their job.

The Rockland Lumber Company, Rockland: F. W. Purdy, general trader, Old Town; Kendall A. Stinchfield, provisions, Freeport, have gone into insolvency.

Maine Postmasters appointed: Simon P. Wardwell, at East Otisfield; J. M. Clark, at Shirley Mills; Mrs. Addie H. Hamlin, at South Albion; Horatio M. Sawyer, at North Gray, vice Fred McDonald.

The Houlton Water Co., has recently completed a brick building at the pumping station. This one is 24x50 feet. A chimney 5 feet in diameter, 75 feet tall and circular in form has also been built.

Rockland has had no less a distinguished guest than Miss Lizzie Borden of Fall River, Mass., and the papers down there are not printing columns about it either. If she had come to Boston it would have meant an illustrated page in all the dailies.

Rufus Bailey of Milltown coming from Phillips to Lewiston to spend Sunday with his sister, died on his way home on the train near Curtis Corner. He was about sixty-five. He had been in perfect health and had just taken his seat after riding on the rear platform.

Mayor F. O. Beal, Bangor, who is one of the State Cattle Commissioners, killed two valuable Jerseys in Frankfort, Mass. The animals were brought from Massachusetts. Tuberculosis keeps cropping out in isolated cases, and in the majority of cases develops in Massachusetts stock.

At a meeting of the Water Board, Bangor, Mr. W. F. Hubbard examined the books of the former clerk of the board, George W. Snow, regarding the shortage amounted to \$780.94. As some \$200 of Mr. Snow's salary will be taken out of the amount, he will be reduced to \$580.74. City Solicitor Henry L. Mitchell will make the necessary settlements.

Chief of police W. A. Kay of Houlton, was obliged to kill a bull dog one day last week. The dog ran after a cow and grappled with her by the nose and would not let go. The animal was across the street and back several times with the dog holding on. After every means were used to get the dog away without effect, Mr. Kay shot and killed him on the spot.

In response to a telegram from Warden Hulton of Rangeley, Deputy Sheriff Blake seized a salmon from the River Railroad depot in Farmington. The handsome fish weighed seven pounds, was nicely packed and marked to a New York party; it was caught in the Rangeley region; it was being sent in charge of a person not the warden or catcher of it—what was a violation of our fish and game laws.

During the past week Ex-City Solicitor A. L. Bradbury, Attorney for Dennis Connolly, who lost his wife and daughter last August, by the breaking of the reservoir on the Eastern Promenade, Portland, obtained an amicable settlement satisfactory to all parties. The sum paid to Mr. Connolly was about \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Portland Water Company.

Many of the farmers in the Western section of Aroostook county are holding their produce until the completion of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, when they will send it that way. It is intended to have trains running by the first of November. The remaining weeks of the season prove equally as favorable, it will be most welcome, as the prospects of any continued period of activity in this industry had begun to look gloomy.

John E. Bunker, Jr., of Bar Harbor, is the name of the splendid specimen of the genus man who probably saved two lives at the fair ground at Ellsworth last week. It required rare nerve to tackle an angry bull, and rarer strength to throw him. Bunker has both. Then to stop a runaway race horse, thereby undoubtedly saving the life of a jockey, is a feat of no common occurrence. Bunker did it though. Neither performance was down on the programme, consequently no premium was offered, but the assemblage that witnessed these two remarkable performances was not soon forgotten for the thrill of horror that accompanied their occurrence, nor the shout that rent the air when it was realized what one cool head and one pair of strong arms had done.

The reunion of the old 7th Maine Battery took place at Bethel, Tuesday, Sept. 12, and to say that it was a success is not saying half. The day was fine, all that could be asked for, and the village is one of the prettiest in the State. Commemorative and clasped hands have not met before for over 28 years, and to say all had not a good time is not half the story. Among officers present were Gen. A. S. Twitchell of Gorham, N. H., and Dr. W. B. Lapham of Augusta. Exercises were held in Odeon Hall at 2 P. M.

The President, Dr. W. B. Lapham, presided, made brief but strong opening remarks recalling the active campaigns of the battery during its term of service. Judge E. W. Woodbury, General A. S. Twitchell, Rev. Mr. Jordan, Rev. Mr. Fickett, Rev. Mr. Beane and others made some very interesting remarks. In the evening a camp-fire was held in Brown Post Hall where a jolly good time was had. This was a day of joy to the old veterans long to be remembered.

The Directors of the Somerset railway, through the Penobscot road, John Ayer, make the following report: The gross earnings of the Somerset railway for the year ending June 30, 1893, are \$20,250.42, the operating expenses are \$22,144.10. About one half mile of the tracks have been constructed and the main track generally improved the entire distance. Twelve new flat cars and baggage car have been added to the rolling stock. The passenger cars are perhaps quite comfortable, but they are old and in bad style as compared with the cars on connecting and wealthier roads. One or two good passenger cars, light combination car are much needed, but so great has been the financial stringency, and so general the paralysis of the industrial interests along our line, the directors have not thought best to buy what they could not see the way clear to pay for. During the year our floating debt has been reduced \$9,190.

A LADY BARBER.

The Gentler Sex, the Finest Tonsorial Artists.

The Best Representative of the Art in This Country.

Some Things She Has to Say Which Make Interesting Reading.

If there is anything which a woman is calculated to do better than a man, it is in the care of and attention to the hair. Her natural skill and taste make her pre-eminently man's superior. This explains the great popularity of Mrs. C. V. Wentworth, who stands easily the foremost tonsorial artist in this country.

Seen at her tonsorial parlors at 5 Main Street, Waterville, Maine, she said: "I am well and strong again now. For the past two years my health has been so poor I could not do my work, could not walk across the house, in fact, I got so feeble that the best doctors in this city said if I went to sleep on my left side I would never wake again."

"I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura, blood and nerve remedy and thought I would try it, and when I had taken one bottle I was very much better. I have taken four bottles of this remarkable medicine and it has done me more good than any medicine I ever took. I am now able to do my work and have gained twenty-five pounds in weight. I cannot say enough in its praise."

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Bright skies, a hospitable greeting and commodious quarters greeted the delegates to the annual meeting of the State Board of Trade at Belfast, on Thursday.

The first session commenced in Memorial Hall shortly after two o'clock. The subjects discussed were: "How can Maine so improve her principal markets as to supply her home trade?" "What lessons has the World's Fair for the business men of Maine?" and "How can the currency that is held in Maine be kept in circulation in the State?" John L. Crosby, Esq., Col. A. S. Bangs and Mr. E. B. Winslow were the principal speakers.

Most of the guests remained during Friday and participated in an excursion to Mt. Percival. Thursday evening occurred a reception and banquet at Crosby Inn where the delegates were quartered.

Col. Bangs stirred up the members by criticizing Maine's exhibit at the World's Fair and its effect upon the State. Much more might have been said.

The speeches would all make interesting reading and contained valuable lessons. That by Mr. E. B. Winslow, President of the Portland Board of Trade, was full of sound meat. In his remarks among other good things he said:

"We should favor and try to build up home industries, we should encourage our grocers and dry goods merchants, our boot and shoe dealers, our clothing dealers and all other lines of business that may be in our midst, by giving them our undivided patronage, even if at first we had to pay a trifle more than we give to outside merchants. It would pay better in the long run to buy all things of our home merchants than to go abroad, for we give them a good living trade in outside business to commence with and in a short time they would be able, by reason of the increased volume of trade, to sell goods cheaper than we could possibly get them elsewhere. If a merchant has a large trade he can certainly sell for a smaller profit, and we know the expenses of a local tradesman are not so heavy as the expenses of a merchant in larger and older cities. Every dollar that our business men save is sure to show itself in building or permanent improvements, making the city valuation higher and taxes lower in the same proportion. Every dollar laid out for increase of business has the same tendency; hence we should favor our local tradesmen in every way."

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